oat bread, and some of wheat, some meat and fowls, of which they raise many. They have all offices to their houses, that is, stables and cow-houses, and a lodge for their ploughs, etc. They keep their cows in the house in winter, feeding them upon hay and oat straw. They are remarkable for the goodness and cleanliness of their houses. The women are very industrious, reap the corn, plough the ground sometimes, and do whatever work may be going on; they also spin, and make their children do the same. Their wheat is much better than any in the country, insomuch that they get a better price than anyone else. Their industry goes so far, that jocular reports of its excess are spread. In a very pinching season, one of them yoked his wife against a horse, and went in that manner to work, and finished a journey at plough."

There does not seem to be any evidence of a particular connexion of the Palatines with lacemaking, though Limerick is a famous centre of this industry, as is also Donegal.

As regards local informants of the present position of the Palatines in Limerick I think that Mr. Robert Herbert, City Librarian, Perry Square, Limerick, will be able to put you in touch with them, particularly their clergymen, Methodist and Church of Ireland.

Dr. D. Yoder of Pennsylvania Folk Museum (Valley Forge Road, Devon, Pennsylvania), is interested in the origins of the "Pennsylvania Dutch." He led a party of visitors to Ireland last year to investigate the matter, and he will, I am sure, be able to refer you to their findings, which, I believe, have since been published.

Yours sincerely,

Thomas Wall
Librarian